

THE GAZETTE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

Since the early days of the Republic it has been the grateful pleasure and custom of the people to assemble once a year, and by Thanksgiving, peace and feasting, render unto the Giver of All Good a spontaneous expression of gratitude for His unending care and goodness.

Now, therefore, I, William D. Hoard, governor of the state of Wisconsin, in conformity with this most fitting custom and the proclamation of the president of the United States, do appoint Thursday, November 28th, 1890, as a day of thanksgiving.

I furthermore recommend that on that day the people of Wisconsin abstain from all labor and give thanks to Almighty God, by appropriate exercises in their places of worship and their homes, for the abundant mercies which we have received at His hands in the past year.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed. Done at the Capitol, in Madison, this 17th day of November, 1890.

[Great Seal]

WILLIAM D. HOARD.

By the Governor: ENST G. TRIMBLE, Secretary of State.

TO-DAY'S ANNIVERSARIES

Born: Sir David Wilkie (painter) 1785.
 Pierre Bayle, 1647.
 Ann Gray (botanist), 1810.
 Died: Cardinal Pole, 1558.
 Jacob Bohme, 1624.
 George Law, 1881.
 Ex-President Chester A. Arthur, 1885.

Standard time adopted, 1883.

SHALL PROHIBITION BE GIVEN UP.

Constitutional prohibition has been tried in Iowa for five years. During that time it has not been wholly a success. In the river towns and cities on the Mississippi, and, for instance, in Council Bluffs on the Missouri, the law has done very little to suppress whisky selling. In the rural part of the state the law has been generally enforced. The people in an agricultural community are law abiding; but this cannot be said of a majority of the people who settle in river cities, and where the law to be observed is that prohibiting the sale of liquor.

The late election in Iowa was, in some degree, a voice against prohibition but not entirely. But there has been such a failure of the law in the larger cities of the state that the Hon. S. J. Kirkwood, who was governor from 1880 to 1884, and secretary of the interior under Garfield, has turned against prohibition; and it is likewise rumored that the Hon John A. Kasson, ex-congressman and ex-minister to Germany and Austria, has declared against constitutional prohibition because it does not prohibit.

Then comes the Des Moines Register, a paper that has defended prohibition from the beginning, with an editorial suggesting that some other plan than that of prohibition must be discovered for controlling the liquor traffic. The Register says:—

Now, looking the question fairly in the face without any reference to the late election, what are you going to do with these conditions? For five years they have enforced the law. No man living so far as we know has suggested but one way of enforcing the law in those counties where public sentiment is strongly opposed to prohibition. That way is by the un-American, unwholesome, and repugnant employment of superior force. By taking away from the right of local self-government, by declaring them in a state of rebellion, by the use of a state constabulary or militia, the law might be enforced in those counties where a majority of the people do not approve of it and will not voluntarily respect it. But would that pay? Could the state afford to take that course? No, it could not. It means to an end, but not an end.

Men may honestly differ, and yet be good men and good citizens. We have not found any one yet whose opinion is entitled to serious respect who would urge that such a course be taken.

The Register then asks if the state can afford on the other hand to tolerate this open defiance of the law in the anti-prohibition counties. The singular spectacle is presented of the high and low water mark of moral sentiment in the same state, where in one part saloons are rigidly closed and in another part they are left wide open, without any attempt to close them. The Register does not propose to let go prohibition. It insists on making no surrender of the principles where the people believe that it is the wisest and the best method of promoting temperance. The Register then states its plan as follows:—

But leaving prohibition as the general law, permit it to be modified by counties where the great majority of voters prefer some other way. Throw the burden of proof that public sentiment favors some other method upon those who claim it does. Compel the license men to procure the signatures of at least two-thirds of the voters of a county to a petition for a special election before such an election to vote on this subject can be held. Limit the time for such elections so that they may not occur oftener than once in two or three years. Then, if a special election is ordered, at which the sole issue shall be a change from prohibition to high license, the sum being fixed by the legislature, require that more than a mere majority, say at least two-thirds of the voters of the county shall vote for the change.

thus insuring in either event a majority sentiment strong enough to sustain and enforce the law, whatever it is. This plan would leave undisturbed all the counties that do not now have saloons and do not want them. It would be impossible to secure in those counties a majority of voters to petition even for an election on this subject, and so the prohibitory law would remain in force the same as now. But in the few counties where the majority of the people do not want prohibition and will not enforce it there would be a legal and easy way for them to change to license and to such legislative enactments and regulations as the state law in that event would throw around the liquor traffic.

This is the plan proposed by Dr. Lyman Abbott and many other prominent

THE BRAZILIAN UPRISING.

DOM PEDRO COMPELLED TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

He Will Be Supported in Europe—Particulars of the Revolt Hard to Obtain.

LIMA, Nov. 18.—The latest advices from Rio Janeiro are to the effect that the province of Bahia is opposed to the revolution. Viscount Ouro Preto, ex-minister of the interior, and Senator Maynuck, a banker, have been arrested. The Emperor is looked upon with suspicion. The provisional government has abolished the monarchy. The revolutionary commission addressed a message to the Emperor telling him to leave the country in twenty-four hours. The Emperor acknowledged this message by the packet Alagoas, accompanied by the iron-clad Riachuelo. The Brazilian republic will give the Emperor a certain amount to live in Europe. The revolutionary commission has been sworn in before the chamber of the municipality. The republic is a certainty, and great enthusiasm prevails throughout the country.

A later cablegram from Rio Janeiro states that Preto, the former Brazilian prime minister, was expelled and sailed for Europe on the same steamer with the Emperor. The Emperor's minister guarantees the fulfillment by the republic of all imperial contracts.

A cablegram from Lisbon says that the King and Queen of Portugal have been affected at the misfortune of Emperor Pedro. The greatest excitement prevails at Lisbon, Oporto, and other Portuguese towns.

But little further information has been received here concerning the revolution in Rio de Janeiro. A late dispatch states that the minister of marine was killed, Friday, as reported, but that he was shot and seriously wounded by rebel soldiers. Another dispatch says that the question as to the nature of the future government will be submitted to the plebiscite.

A later dispatch from Rio de Janeiro reports that a republic has been proclaimed, with Senor da Fonseca as president. The Emperor and his family have been placed under arrest and are kept in close confinement. The provisional government has guaranteed protection to the members of the imperial family. The Emperor is at his summer palace at Petropolis, twenty-five miles north of Rio de Janeiro. All business in the city is suspended, but there is no danger to life or property.

Brazilian securities fell 3 per cent on the London stock exchange Saturday.

When the Movement Started.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—This Paris correspondent of the Daily News says:—

The Republic in Rio de Janeiro decided a few months ago that the anniversary of the French revolution was the most propitious occasion, on which to proclaim the republic. The Emperor and his family were to be invited to the ceremony. The party were so confident of success that they ordered a number of Republican flags to be made in this city. In the new flag the imperial crown is replaced by a Phrygian cap. It is reported that Dom Pedro recently expressed to his prime minister the opinion that the government had not much longer to live. Among the causes that led to the revolution were the tyrannical measures to which the government resorted in order to secure the return of its supporters at the late elections, when many electors were arrested and imprisoned.

No News in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The members of the Brazilian legation are still without information direct from their own country regarding the revolution and its progress. They were in hopes of receiving some news to-day, but none came and their only intelligence was derived from the press and from the suggestions of the United States department of State. Secretary Blaine said that he had received only one dispatch from Rio, and that simply confirmed the press dispatches. It stated in substance that the army and navy were on the side of the insurgents; that a provisional government had been formed, and that the Emperor was a prisoner in his palace.

The Brazilian, who is thoroughly conversant with the affairs of his country and who is well qualified to speak with regard to the situation in Brazil, said: "I believe that the revolution has occurred, and that the capital is in the hands of the insurgents, but I do not believe that this new government has come to stay. We need to have more information about the personnel of the new government, and about its policy."

I think it is a military movement, supported by a few thousand men, and that the revolution is a mere heard from reaction will take place. The names of those announced as at the head of affairs are all those of Republicans, and they are not men of high standing. The military is mostly composed of lawyers and men of the press. I don't believe they will have the confidence of the people. If we could but see some of the old leaders of the republic, the movement would be different, but there is not one who is not already a recognized Republican. A popular movement in favor of a republic could not spring up in a night and without any warning. The late elections show that the Republican party returned only two members and that the elections were fair and open. That does not mean any sentiment favoring a republic. The insurgents have captured the capital, the head of the nation, and as the navy is with them, they control all means of communication. There is undoubtedly a censorship of the cable service and the company has been notified that its wires would be cut unless it submitted all its messages before they were sent. I would like to hear what the other side is doing and something from the provinces."

Bakers Win a Strike.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Half the master bakers of this city have conceded the demands of the journeymen. The strike will therefore probably be a small one.

The men employed by the Maxim-Nordenfildt Gun and Ammunition Company have struck for higher wages.

The malsters at Burton have also struck.

BUYING MILLS AND ELEVATORS.

That English Syndicate Gathering in Milwaukee and Chicago Property.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 18.—George N. Cipriotti, who, as the representative of an English syndicate, has secured options on the Milwaukee flour mills and elevators, with the exception of the Kern mill, and the St. Paul railway elevators, sent tonight that he was negotiating a \$5,000,000 deal in Chicago, including some of the largest grain elevators there outside of those already sold. As to the Milwaukee purchase, he said he thought he could secure all of the mills and elevators as well, but he was in doubt about securing any of the breweries, as the owners, he said, were very reluctant even to put a mill on the market. His \$3,000,000 mining deal with Gen. Alger, of Michigan, he said, had practically been closed, and another \$3,000,000 mining deal was now pending.

Seasoned Wood.

FALL PRICES.

Maple, sawed twice and split, \$6 00 to \$7 25.

Oak, sawed twice and split, 6 00 to 6 25.

Poplar, sawed twice and split, 5 00 to 5 25.

Fine slabs, sawed twice and split, 4 00 to 4 25.

Fine kindling, 5 cents per bunch.

All wood thoroughly seasoned.

SMITH & GATELEY.

For sale at a bargain the lot and house corner Jackson and West Bluff streets.

Pay ten per cent. Inquire of Silas Hayner, room 10 Jackman block.

THE CRONIN TRIAL.

Closing Testimony of the State—Reporter Clancy's Story.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The Cronin trial was resumed Saturday, after a two days' intermission to allow the defense to prepare.

The State closed its case by putting on the stand James Clancy, a New York Herald reporter.

Mr. Clancy is an Irishman with a decided English accent, and he testified that he had been connected with the New York Herald as a reporter and special correspondent about ten years. Mr. Clancy said he was in Chicago about the time the body was found. The morning of May 22, before the body was found, Clancy called at O'Sullivan's house and asked the woman what he thought of Dr. Cronin's disappearance. O'Sullivan said he did not believe that Dr. Cronin had been murdered, but would turn up at a right some time. He said he had known Cronin for about five years. Mr. Clancy asked O'Sullivan about the contract. O'Sullivan admitted having made the contract with Dr. Cronin, but refused to say how much money he had received. He said that he had happened to some of his men and he wanted a physician to attend to any such cases that might happen in the future. O'Sullivan said that he had been personally introduced to Dr. Cronin about four weeks before by Justice Mahoney. Mr. Clancy asked O'Sullivan for Mahoney's address. O'Sullivan gave him the address of the Bull's head saloon. Later on that day, after the body had been found, Clancy went to O'Sullivan's house again and said: "Have you heard the news?" "I hear there was a body found in the lake, but it has not been identified," he replied. "You did not then tell him that the body had been found in a catch-basin?" "No, sir."

The witness described, with fac-simile reproductions of O'Sullivan's voice and manner, what the woman said to him in the saloon. Mr. Clancy testified that when he told O'Sullivan that Dr. Cronin's body had been found the suspect turned pale, his voice trembled, and he sank into a chair, apparently overcome by emotion. He nervously applied his handkerchief to his face and wiped away the perspiration which covered his brow.

"Come with me and identify the body," said Mr. Clancy, and O'Sullivan hesitated, put his hand before his eyes and refused. "I could not do it," he exclaimed. "I could not bear to look at a corpse. It was of no use for me to go. I can't do it."

O'Sullivan showed every mark of trepidation and terror. Mr. Clancy was admitted to the O'Sullivan residence by Mrs. Whalen, who after bringing a light into the room, retired. Before leaving the house in the evening, Mr. Clancy again implored O'Sullivan to go to view the body. O'Sullivan refused, but Mr. Clancy said that he would return to his connection with a Fenian conspiracy.

"Yes, sir, I did," replied the witness.

On direct examination in regard to his imprisonment that in 1878 he had been sent to Ireland by the Irish National Brotherhood to stir up a revolution. The witness testified that he had been sent to escape, and in doing so shot a policeman. He was arrested. The evidence of his connection with the Fenian plot came out and he was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. This was afterwards commuted and Clancy escaped with a ten year term.

"The State rests its case at this point," said Judge Longenecker, and one phase of the great case was at an end. Mr. Forrest at once began his defense by moving to strike out almost all of the testimony.

Forrest's motion was very lengthy, and at points provoked occasional side remarks from the attorneys.

The court overruled each of Mr. Forrest's separate motions and also the motion as a whole. Mr. Forrest called Frederick Squibb, the stenographer who took the evidence at the coroner's inquest. The idea was to show that the testimony of Frank Scanlan, Jonas Carlson, and "Maj." Sampson, given by them, differs from that given at the trial.

The points brought out by Mr. Forrest were that at the coroner's inquest Frank Scanlan swore that he did not think the stranger who called for Dr. Cronin was an overcoat. "If he had I did not notice it," he said. "He was an overcoat." On the stand several witnesses described the man as wearing a long brown overcoat. At the inquest Sampson testified that he had not known Cronin before the latter asked him to "sign" Dr. Cronin, while on the stand he swore that he had not known Cronin before the latter asked him to "sign" Dr. Cronin, while on the stand he swore that he had not known Cronin before the latter asked him to "sign" Dr. Cronin.

At the conclusion of Lieut. Koch's testimony court adjourned to 10 o'clock Monday morning.

JEFF DAVIS VERY LOW.

The Ex-Confederate in a Very Critical and Almost Helpless Condition.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 18.—Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the southern Confederacy, now lying dangerously ill at the residence of I. N. Payne in this city, passed successfully through last night. As on the previous evening he was very restless, and became much worse after midnight, although not as sick as on Friday. The weather, which was heavy, damp and cold, seemed to affect him unfavorably, and great difficulty was encountered in preserving the even temperature in the room regarded as absolutely necessary to the patient. It is very evident that Mr. Davis' condition is extremely critical, and he will not be regarded as out of danger for three or four days to come. Should he have a return of the difficulty in breathing, which attacked him Friday evening, or any other relapse, the chances are unfavorable for a second escape from the death which then threatened him, and it would require but a short paroxysm to prove fatal. His weakness is so great that he is unable to lift his arm or turn over on the bed. His only food is beef tea, and this he takes by the teaspoonful. Last night he suffered somewhat from nausea, and it was feared that his stomach, also, was failing him, which would prove dangerous in his present condition. But he recovered and took the best tea regularly. During the day Mr. Davis had a return of the fever, but it passed away and now he is somewhat better. Mrs. Davis still takes a favorable view of her husband's condition, and calls attention to the fact that she has nursed him through many a similar attack. The unfavorable circumstances are his age and his present great weakness. For nearly a year past friends who have seen him at intervals have recognized the fact that his health was failing and that old age was beginning to tell on him.

To Tobacco Growers.

We will soon be in the market for 2,000 cases of 1889 tobacco. We want your entire crop. Why are you selling and signing contracts for fillers now? Bring us good fillers any day after December 1st, and we will pay you two cents per pound. CONRAD BROS.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used in all cases of colic, wind, or acidity in the child's stomach. It is the best remedy for diarrhoea, 25¢ a bottle.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER.

FULL WEIGHT PURE.

MOST PERFECT MADE.

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities, the Surgeon General, and most healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in cans. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

WINTER OVERCOATS.

Largest Assortment in the City.

OVER 50 STYLES.

MONTANAC, BEAVER, SHEPHERDS, WORSTEDS, KERSEYS, MELTONS, &c.

And Styles.

To - Suit - Every - Taste.

Call and examine before purchasing and then you may be sure of getting your money's worth.

PERFECT : FIT : GUARANTEED.

Call and see.

J. L. FORD'S.

51 West Milwaukee Street.

FOREST PARK.

Lots bought at present prices are

The Best Investment in Janesville!

The slightest investigation will convince you that the most valuable improvements are being made in the Third ward, and so it will continue to be. Surely

There's Money in Lots at \$300!

within three blocks of the high school, especially when lots one block from the school sell for \$1,600. The natural trees and graded streets, too are not found elsewhere at the price. Great place for children; just turn on loose.

J. J. BOSTWICK & SONS.

An Interesting Story.

A large New York Cloak house having received a late importation of

Cloaks and Jackets

were anxious to consign the lot to us, consisting of 500 garments, embracing the

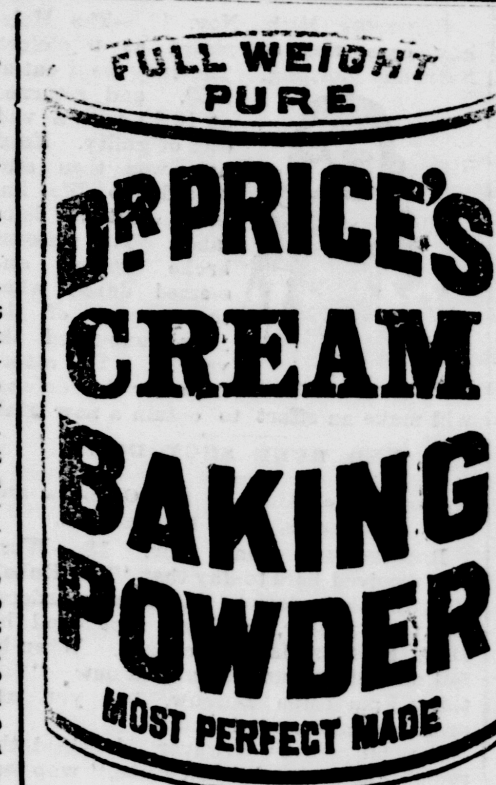
Very Latest Styles.

We prefer to own our goods and made them an offer for the entire quantity, which they accepted. We bought these cloaks at our own figure and offer them at "competition proof" prices. Call at headquarters if you intend purchasing and see a stock.

We have selected 200 Cloaks, good, desirable styles, from our immense stock—garments that actually cost from \$10 to \$20, and offer them at the unheard of ridiculously low price of

\$4.99 EACH.

You can't when you see them whether they are cheap or not.



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities, the Surgeon General, and most healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in cans. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

WINTER OVERCOATS. Largest Assortment in the City. OVER 50 STYLES. MONTANAC, BEAVER, SHEPHERDS, WORSTEDS, KERSEYS, MELTONS, &c. And Styles. To - Suit - Every - Taste. Call and examine before purchasing and then you may be sure of getting your money's worth. PERFECT : FIT : GUARANTEED. Call and see. J. L. FORD'S. 51 West Milwaukee Street.

FOREST PARK. Lots bought at present prices are The Best Investment in Janesville! The slightest investigation will convince you that the most valuable improvements are being made in the Third ward, and so it will continue to be. Surely There's Money in Lots at \$300! within three blocks of the high school, especially when lots one block from the school sell for \$1,600. The natural trees and graded streets, too are not found elsewhere at the price. Great place for children; just turn on loose.

J. J. BOSTWICK & SONS. An Interesting Story. A large New York Cloak house having received a late importation of Cloaks and Jackets were anxious to consign the lot to us, consisting of 500 garments, embracing the Very Latest Styles. We prefer to own our goods and made them an offer for the entire quantity, which they accepted. We bought these cloaks at our own figure and offer them at "competition proof" prices. Call at headquarters if you intend purchasing and see a stock.

We have selected 200 Cloaks, good, desirable styles, from our immense stock—garments that actually cost from \$10 to \$20, and offer them at the unheard of ridiculously low price of \$4.99 EACH. You can't when you see them whether they are cheap or not.



WINTER OVERCOATS. Largest Assortment in the City. OVER 50 STYLES. MONTANAC, BEAVER, SHEPHERDS, WORSTEDS, KERSEYS, MELTONS, &c. And Styles. To - Suit - Every - Taste. Call and examine before purchasing and then you may be sure of getting your money's worth. PERFECT : FIT : GUARANTEED. Call and see. J. L. FORD'S. 51 West Milwaukee Street.

FOREST PARK. Lots bought at present prices are The Best Investment in Janesville! The slightest investigation will convince you that the most valuable improvements are being made in the Third ward, and so it will continue to be. Surely There's Money in Lots at \$300! within three blocks of the high school, especially when lots one block from the school sell for \$1,600. The natural trees and graded streets, too are not found elsewhere at the price. Great place for children; just turn on loose.

J. J. BOSTWICK & SONS. An Interesting Story. A large New York Cloak house having received a late importation of Cloaks and Jackets were anxious to consign the lot to us, consisting of 500 garments, embracing the Very Latest Styles. We prefer to own our goods and made them an offer for the entire quantity, which they accepted. We bought these cloaks at our own figure and offer them at "competition proof" prices. Call at headquarters if you intend purchasing and see a stock.

We have selected 200 Cloaks, good, desirable styles, from our immense stock—garments that actually cost from \$10 to \$20, and offer them at the unheard of ridiculously low price of \$4.99 EACH. You can't when you see them whether they are cheap or not.

\$4.99 EACH. You can't when you see them whether they are cheap or not.

THERE ARE SWEETER RETURNS

From Economy than there are from Shrewdness. During our Colossal

CLOSING OUT SALE!

Read our Prices and see if there aren't.

LOT 1. 97 Men's Worsteds Suits, sizes from 34 to 42 for 3 95 worth \$7 25.

LOT 2. 86 Men's Cassimere Suits, in fancy stripes and Plaids, for 4 25, worth \$8 00.

LOT 3. 47 Men's all-wool Cheviots, all colors and patterns for 5 00 worth \$9 50.

LOT 4. A beautiful 4-button Cutaway, in fine Cassimere and Worsteds for 7 00, worth \$13 50.

LOT 5. A bulk of everything, 220 suits, \$5 00 takes a pick worth from 8 00 to \$12 00 at easy rises.

LOT 6. A better than any suit for \$8 00. You pay 15 00 for the same anywhere.

LOT 7. A small lot—26 Cassimere, Worsteds and Cheviots Suits, \$5 75 for any of 'em, worth a little more than double.

And so on until you have completed our entire stock.

REMEMBER, \$1 BUYS \$2.

LOT 1. A Chinchilla, a fine Chinchilla Overcoat for 5 00, worth \$10 25.

LOT 2. Scotch Grays or Irish frieze Overcoats, for 2 25, worth \$7 50—biggest bargains ever known.

LOT 3. A pick out of 21 different styles for \$7 00. Any coat in the lot is worth from \$14 00 up.

LOT 4. 60 English Ulsters, Astrachan and Flush Trimmed Overcoats. This is really a rare bargain—\$5 00 takes a pick of these, worth as high as \$15 00.

LOT 5. A Worsted or Donecaster Chinchilla, the best Satin finish, for \$9, worth \$16 50.

LOT 6. The last we mention on this sheet, but by no means the least, 150 Overcoats—\$4 95 takes a pick. We would rather have you call and see these than to tell you what they are worth. We are sure of selling you one of them.

We must speak quick on Underwear for lack of space and time.

How's this:

Red Flannel Underwear - 30 cents, worth 75 cents

Scotch Flannel Underwear - 35 cents, worth 75 cents

White Flannel Underwear - 45 cents, worth \$1 00

Natural Wool Underwear - 50 cents, worth 1 10

Seamless Wool Underwear - 50 cents, worth 1 10

Swiss-Condé Underwear—known the world over for 75 cents

Morris & Essex celebrated Underwear - 75 cents

Time's too short to say any more, but we wait your coming and thank you for reading.

(SIGNED)

MILWAUKEE CLOTHING CO.

INSURANCE AND REAL

